

Although the specimen is almost certainly female, the fore-legs are fully developed, the fore-tarsus being armed with a long stout tooth. The antennæ are unfortunately broken off in the unique example.

The tube is much shorter and stouter than in *D. crassiceps*, being approximately as long or nearly as long as the head, 3·0 times as long as broad at base, and about 2·5 times as broad at base as at tip. All abdominal bristles lightly coloured (colourless), those on 9 being 0·8 the length of the tube.

Comes near *D. crassiceps*, but readily distinguished by the slightly narrower head, the shorter tube, and the shorter bristles on the ninth segment of the abdomen. I hope to describe this specimen more fully when dealing with Messrs. Alluaud's and Jeannel's collection.

Hab. BRITISH EAST AFRICA, Nairobi (Wa-Kikvyu et Masai) (*Ch. Alluaud*, 1904).

XXXVIII.—*Note on a Freshwater Sponge from New Zealand.* By R. KIRKPATRICK.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

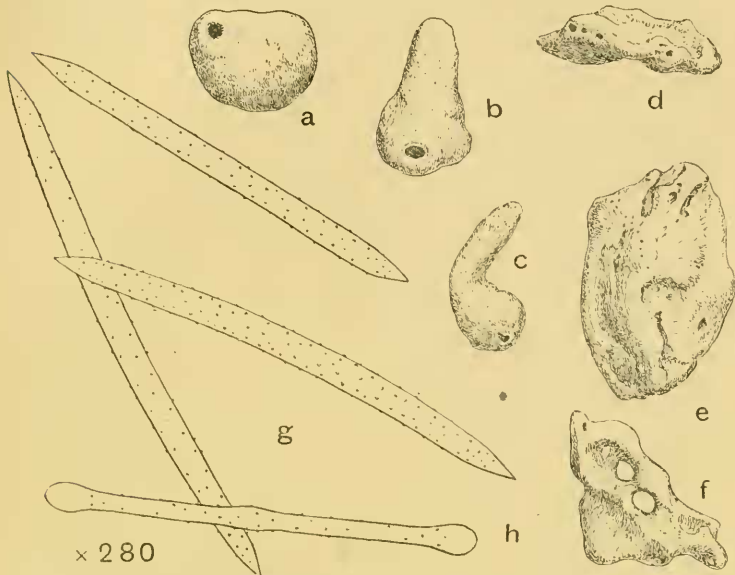
RECORDS of freshwater sponges from New Zealand are so rare that it seems worth while calling attention to any fresh discoveries, even if only of new localities for a known species.

Early in the year numerous small specimens of a freshwater sponge were sent to the Natural History Museum, London, by Mr. H. Hill, of Napier, N.Z.

The specimens were gathered on the north shore of Lake Taupo. The lake, which is situated in the centre of North Island, is 1210 feet above sea-level, has an area of 140 square miles, and a depth of 300 to 530 feet.

The specimens had been stranded after a gale. They are about a square inch in area and an inch high. Some specimens form thin flat crusts without visible oscules, others are conical, with one large oscule, and others, again, are irregular and meandrine (see text-figure). The texture is fairly firm, and the body permeated with fine sand. No gemmules were present in this lot of material.

Two months later Mr. Hill sent a further consignment. Gemmules were now found, and the sponge was at once recognized as *Ephydatia kakahuensis*, Traxler (Termés. Füzetek. 1896, xix. p. 102, pl. ii.). The sponge described by Traxler came from the River Kakahu in the South Island.



Ephydatia kakahuensis, Traxler.

a-f, specimens $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size: a, b, c, conical, with one large oscule; d, lamellar: e, thinly encrusting; f, irregular; g, spined tornote oxeas, $\times 280$; h, exceptional shape, viz. amphityle, $\times 280$.

Accordingly, New Zealand continues to have only one known species of freshwater sponge, this being found both in the North and South Island.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Hill, who intends to dredge in Lake Taupo, will add to the number of species.

XXXIX.—*On the Anatomy and Affinities of Hypsobia nosophora.* By G. C. ROBSON, B.A.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

INTRODUCTION.

IN 1915 Leiper and Atkinson (6), in extending and confirming Miyairi's original conclusions with regard to the transmission of Asiatic Schistosomiasis (= Bilharziasis),